

FROM THE METROPOLIS.

THE RAGE CONCERNING CHEAP FARES AND FREIGHTS.

The Orange Market—Oakland Politics—Disgruntled Democrats—Money Missing.

San Francisco, March 4, 1886.

About the only excitement prevalent in San Francisco at the present time is the railroad war. Groups of idlers stand all day during business hours in front of the ticket agencies, and the agents stand outside shouting, like the man in front of a sideshow or a dime museum, and woe betide the luckless wight who lingers and displays signs of being a customer. The agents and their men pounce on him like a hawk on a spring chicken, and their pulling and hauling of customers is something after the manner of the steamboat runners in the opposition days of the Sacramento boats.

PLACARDING THE RATES.

The rival lines are not making a free use of printers' ink. No flaring advertisements have so far appeared in the newspapers, and the placarding in front of the offices is done in a more or less brash or noisy manner. They read as follows: "We are on strike with our componer!" "Now is your time—now or never!" "Go East, young man, and see your girl and bring her back at cut rates." "If your sweetheart is pining for you away down in Maine, buy a third-class ticket to Boston for \$30 25, and go and comfort her." "Oh, I tell the old folks home; now is the time to go and see them cheap." "We are on top of Chicago, \$17 50; New York, \$28 50." "Now we've got 'em; step inside and see the guillotine work." These are fair samples of the style of advertising indulged in by the railroads in the present political war.

As to the freight cut, one sees and hears less of it publicly than of the passenger warfare, but about the Merchants' Exchange and in the wholesale business quarters there is a great deal of discussion over it, and merchants are taking advantage of the situation to get rid of their stocks in the East, and at the risk of overstocking.

A certain journalist was overheard the other day, bewailing his hard fate because he did not possess sufficient capital to go into a big speculation which he could set arising out of the freight cut. He was just \$100,000 90—he had 10 cents for a start. His idea was to get the oranges through to the East at the low rates. I mention this little matter in order to lead up to what seems to me to be something of an anomaly.

AS REGARDS ORANGES.

Here in this city, where one would suppose oranges would be cheap and plentiful, you cannot buy at retail anything like good oranges short of town; and for a cent and a half, "high as sixty cents" is asked, and fine oranges are scarce even at these prices. It looks as if the select fruit is sent East and the poorer qualities reserved for home consumption, but why this should be so I cannot understand, as San Francisco, with its numerous wealthy and well-to-do people, ought to be the market for a first-class orange.

I know that such is the case as regards imported articles, and I have seen goods from abroad side by side on the shelves of stores with home-produced goods of equal quality selling more readily, and of course commanding a higher price.

A certain dealer, let me say, that Amador county has long been known for its mineral wealth, and as being one of the first in the State in the amount of gold yielded annually. The industry of quartz mining occupies a long column in the annals of our country. Placer mining is almost the only of the post. There this brings into remembrance the few lines written by Mr. Hall, regarding old age, as apparently hereditary. Both my grandfather and my father were miners in their ninety odd years. One of them died from sunstroke, and the other from the effects of a severe burn. They had families of eleven and twenty-two children respectively, none of whom, so far as I know, died under the age of 60 years, and most of them reaching the age of 70 and 80 years.

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In Amador county we have some of the richest gold-bearing quartz in the world. New mines are being developed, giving employment to hundreds of workmen. The similar feature of quartz mining is that Chinese are the slaves employed, thereby causing the money to be circulated among white laborers. But mining is a very tickle industry, and a godly number of our people depend on agricultural pursuits.

A few years ago the foothills of this country were thought to be unproductive, but experience has proved the fallacy of this belief. Hundreds of acres of land are now being cleared and brought into cultivation. Our little valleys are green with growing grain of all kinds, and the hillsides are well adapted to all kinds of semi-tropical fruits. Grapes, peaches, apples, pears, and plums can be raised in great abundance.

Oleto has an altitude of about 2,000 feet, and is situated with the surrounding country so as to present a fine prospect of the far-reaching valleys below. The dome of the Capitol of our State can be distinctly seen from the top of the hill, and a mile away. We always have a good supply of pure drinking water, which is one of the necessities of health. It is singular, but true, that our orchards and vineyards thrive well on the hillsides without the least irrigation.

Olive Ball, of Shandonvalley, three miles northeast from Plymouth, has just finished planting 12,000 grape cuttings of choice variety. J. Davis has also planted several thousand cuttings, and the Uhlinger Bros. have under cultivation about 50,000 vines of every variety. So much of the eastern part of Amador county and the southern part of Tuolumne county is now given over to fruit-growing.

Admirable fruit is raised in the hillsides.

The denizens of Plymouth have organized a fruit-growers' association. Oleto has the greatest Chinese population of any town in the county, and their influx is keenly felt by our people; but I suppose we must grin and stand it. Yours,

Oleto, March 3, 1886. G. S. Estey.

He ABANDONED THE TYPE-WRITER.—It dropped into the committee-room of a Southwestern Senate, and the committee constituents are mainly of a graver class. A handsome type-writer of latest construction stood in one corner of the room. The Senator's private secretary, who is an adept in the use of the instrument, was laboriously transcribing his notes with pen and ink.

"Why don't you use your type-writer?" asked.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "I did use the thing when the session first began, but my constituents, who had never seen it, were so much afraid of it that I immediately jumped at the conclusion that I must abandon it." The reason for this, he said, was that the machine was too noisy to be used in the Senate, and that it was too difficult to be used in the narrow-gauge rooms.

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A SPECIE OF MYSTERY.

There is a bit of mystery connected with the Sub-Treasury of the State, which the ubiquitous and intrusive reporter seems unable to penetrate or unravel, beyond mere rumor. When Brooks assumed the position of Treasurer he dismissed F. G. Bornemann, who for many years had held the position of cashier, and in his place appointed D. L. Ainsworth as cashier. The latter had been in office but a short time when he asked leave of absence to attend the funeral of his son, at Santa Rosa. At this time a sudden and secret order came from Washington to dismiss Ainsworth and reinstate Bornemann, who is an expert accountant, a true statesman, and a man of the affairs of the Sub-Treasury.

In the short while which elapsed, Bornemann discovered a shortage of \$10,000 in somebody's accounts, but whether Ainsworth was the delinquent has not publicly transpired. All the Treasury people are reticent, but it looks as if the matter had been "squared," notwithstanding that a special Treasury

agent is on the way from Washington to make an investigation, as it is stated, and probably with truth, that Bornemann had been displaced in his stead. If the Democrats are going to sustain him during this administration, it might, perhaps, be just as well to let the present rascals stay in.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

MY FATHER'S GRAVE.

Near a bright flowing rivulet,
Where the dark willows wave,
Where the wild flowers bloom sweetly;
And the murmuring brook,
A sad requiem sighs—
"Round the spot where in death
He lies, the birds sing lies."

Now the home of my childhood,
The place he loved best,
He shudders so still,
A sun-broken rest;
I sit here, far from home,
Far from kindred so dear,
Yet I feel that his spirit
Is hovering near.

With the shadows of twilight
Envies the earth's repose,
And the night wind so mournfully
Walls forth its sad dirge,
When all nature is hushed
In death's stillness;
Then I think of that lone grave,
With tears unpressed.

But the silence of years
Lingers on the heart of the past,
Will be lifted at last;
And in that bright hour,
When the world will be won to song,
When you will sing, dear father,
Among that glorified throng.

Mrs. NELLIE BLOOM.
Sacramento, March 2, 1886.

[Written for Amador County.]

ENS. RECORD-UNION: I think it would be of some interest to the readers of the Record-Union to get a few items from Amador county. Situated as we are in a remote part of the State, we are seldom represented by a correspondent. Sometimes we see a few lines from the pen of our old pioneer, E. S. Hall. He is now nearly four score years of age, with a deal of experience in the journalistic line, while I am a Native Son, born and raised in Amador county. My parents immigrated to California in '52 from the Buckeye State, therefore can be classed among the pioneers of Amador county, having resided in the county ever since their arrival here that year. My mother is a daughter of Henry Girard, one of the first settlers of the town of Amador. He surveyed the site of Troy, which Miami county was a vast wilderness, and died at the advanced age of 98 years. This brings into remembrance the few lines written by Mr. Hall, regarding old age, as apparently hereditary. Both my grandfather and my father were miners in their ninety odd years. One of them died from sunstroke, and the other from the effects of a severe burn. They had families of eleven and twenty-two children respectively, none of whom, so far as I know, died under the age of 60 years, and most of them reaching the age of 70 and 80 years.

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For a few years only benefits were experienced from the irrigation canals, and large plantation enterprises were set on foot to prevent the soil from becoming exhausted by excess of alkali. It is now, however, that the Chinese are the most important of our institutions. He undermines us socially, morally, physically and financially. What he earns is sent out of the country. He does not drink intoxicating liquors, but tends worse to the destruction of many natives than any other. He is more economical. When an American has the good of his country at heart upholds them to the detriment of his fellow countrymen.

A number of my neighbors have contemplated emigrating to California, who could bring sufficient means to secure themselves comfortable homes and farms in your glorious State, who have not been deterred therefore because of the number of Chinese that so infest that country. Is it not preferable to have people of this character to the Mongolians? We hesitate to bring our families in contact with such degraded race, and we do not like to consider the cost of our bread and butter. We cannot shut our eyes to the pittance that they can, and maintain our respect as American citizens and do our duty to society. A NEBRASKA. Omaha Mills, Neb., February 22, 1886.

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And the source of the alkali. It is shown that not only near, but within considerable distances from the canals, the water has become so alkaline that it cannot be raised from a distance of 20 to 50 feet, to within a few feet, or actually to the surface. This has brought up with it, by an easily intelligible process of upward leaching, all the alkali salts existing within the substrata thus traversed; and then by evaporation, which is very rapid, the water becomes so alkaline that it cannot be raised from a distance of 20 to 50 feet, to within a few feet, or actually to the surface. It is better to close the canals and the old system of well irrigation restored. There is little difference of opinion as to

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THE WINDING OF THE SKIN.
I held the skin for her one night,
When the shadowy glint of the firelight
Danced fitfully on the opposite wall.
Poly and I, and that was all!
With a sigh, she left the hall;—
Tongs and scuttle, hearth-dogs and cat,
Venus de Milo and Cupid in fat;
And the floor, and there we sat,
In rhythmic measure never a sound,
With Poly's arms, as she wound and wound,
Looked on him, holding his boy
Across his fiddle to and fro.
The strings were those of the skin, you know.

I held the skin for her long,
And my hand had learned the same old song
That hearts have sung since hearts were made,
Trilled in the sunlight or soothed in the shade.
But Poly's boy, Poly's boy, Poly's boy,
To speak my thoughts. So I held her peace
And borrowed hope, and took new lease
Of a friendship I hated yet dreaded might
To come.

Poly was oddish and queer in her ways,
Her years were nigh and nigh were years,
And Poly's boy was days and days.
To find out if she was vexed or pleased,
Or if I'd be wounded or maimed;
But her laugh was such as might appeased:

"I held the skin."

I held the skin—the last few strands,
And as they escaped my outstretched hands
Were stretched out further and further still
(You see the yard might have dropped), until
Only a little bit tired, she said,

And, perhaps, a suspicion of aching in the head
That Poly's boy was red, but it was not;

And says she, "Poly, Poly, Poly!"

"An' it is w'it her now?"

"Thanks be to your reverence an' the Lord, she's got to her rest now! It was in the night time, an' I was lyin' on my bed wi' the blessed rosary in my hands prayin' constant, when heard the flattery 'o' the wind, and the window, and a beautiful hymn, like one of them hymns that is sung in the chapel on Easter day, was sung, an' so I knowed Mary was going to heaven."

"Did she speak, Teague?"

"Feeh a word. The hymn sounded faint and fainter, till it was like a wee gentle whisper of wind off the lough, an' I was content in my mind to think that Mary was at rest."

The flax mill on the Mulroy road was the scene of another ghostly appearance. The reader must transport himself in imagination across the ferry opposite the mill to the town of Ballymoe, the hills from whence there was a good view of Teague and Mary's house, and the wild range of mountains behind it.

Rose Dillon was the prettiest girl in the whole country, and she had many admirers among the rich farmers—any one of whom would have pleased her parents better than the suitor she chose. James Majilton was a good boy, and when he was not working—he had only the flax mill to do, a small farm and three cows. His vacations was that Rose should set her affections upon him, when she could have been mistress of a slated house and fourteen cows.

Father Dan was entreated to use his influence, and say a word or two, respecting the worldly advantages of Mike and Sam, Teddy and John. But it was all to no purpose. Rose blushed and persisted in clinging to James.

"Put your commands on her, your reverence; she will go against the church," said the father.

"That is not to be done," replied the priest. "James is a good boy, he pays his dues regular, an' diligent at his duty, an' oblique to his church. He deserves a good wife. Let Rose have him."

After that opposition ceased, of course;

and a day was fixed for the wedding;

and the priest said, "I will speak to God to man, it will bring man to God." And this is always well for man.—[W. P. Bred.

"It is said that at the battle of Waterloo a wealthy merchant of Brussels, who had been allowed access to headquarters, asked Wellington whether he was not exposing his person to great danger, as shot and shell were falling around him. The General replied, 'You have no business but to go on performing my duty.' So let us never go into spiritual danger from idle curiosity, but only when duty calls; then, and then alone, may we expect to be safe.—[Newman Hall.

One of the most wonderful things in the world is this power of men to draw themselves together, when they never dream of countering themselves separately, across which they look and judge with critical criticism the men who are really fighting the world's sins and troubles on the other side, as if of them there were no more to be asked than that just they should be permitted to own their own self-limited world.

A canoe be connected by a cord with a distant ship, to the one in the canoe may draw himself to the ship, if he cannot draw the ship to him; if he cannot draw the ship to him, he only had the flax mill to do, a small farm and three cows.

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DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 6, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchant's Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FORNIX.—Fornix thinks the experiment of home rule for Ireland likely to turn out ill....The election of Fornix to England will be opposed by the other powers....A royal wedding takes place to day in Madrid....The peace of Europe is now said to be assured....The Spanish Cortes will be dissolved Monday....The cholera in Venezuela has borrowed 600,000....Lord Salisbury has gone to Cannes, France....Demobilization of the Bulgarian army ordered....Pistol shots created a panic in the Paris Bourse....Eight rioters sentenced in London to penal servitude....Silvers in London 46d; consol. 101 3-10; 5 per cent, 103 1/2; silver bars, 112.

MASTER.—The cable railroad company in New York will begin work May 1st....Fatal prize fight at Fayetteville, W. Va....The trouble settled at Newport, Ky., between the Duerer Watch Case Company and the Knights of Labor....Another steamer, purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has joined the west railway system boycotted....Charles Crocker has purchased a residence in New York....Schooner Virginia Dore and crew lost....Serious labor war impending at Elizabeth, N. J....Street car trouble in New York and trains rescheduled....Government bonds quoted in New York at 124 for 4s of 1907; 1128 for 4s; sterling, \$4 88/-a 4 99; 1002 for 4s; silver bars, 102 1/2.

WASHINGTON.—Several fourth-class Postmasters appointed....J. C. Matthews (colored) succeeds Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia....Education bill introduced in Senate by 36 to 11....House Committee on Rivers and Harbors considering the debris question.

PACIFIC STREAM.—Arthur Lanierland arrested in San Jose for embezzlement....Clarence Gray hanged at Winnemucca, Nev....E. L. Compton committed suicide in San Francisco....In the murder case at Hollister, Prewhitney admitted that he killed Dr. Post....John H. Johnson, a prominent Los Angeles merchant, dead....Thomas Murray, lost in the Napa hills, has been found....E. E. Carlson, held for murder at Casa Grande, A. T....Chinese driven from Mount Tabor, Or., by a mob.

DANGER AHEAD.

The published correspondence between the Chinese Government and its representative at Washington reveals that a powerful influence is at work to affect the Chinese question adversely to Pacific coast interests. Chinese officials, on information furnished from the San Francisco Consulate, declare that the stories of outrages upon Chinese on this slope have angered the Cantonese, and that they threaten to retaliate upon Americans in China. It is also intimated that unless the Government of the United States responds affirmatively to the demand of China for damages, reprisals may be made by China to the injury of the property of Americans in that country. All this is possible. The Cantonese are an excitable people. Doubtless the stories of outrages upon their countrymen here have been greatly exaggerated and much over-colored. Such tales grow by attrition on the long route to Canton. They will swell still more by repetition among the Chinese, whose hatred of "foreign devils" only slumbers, and will eagerly seize upon excuse for manifestation. Of course what the Cantonese threaten may happen, but we do not anticipate it, unless bad counsels prevail here. It is possible, in that event, that our people in China may suffer in property and loss of life. The United States Government will, of course, thus forewarned, take every precautionary measure to prevent such dire results. China we cannot trust. Her patriarchs are a cunning lot. They will assume to protect our people, but will be conveniently and easily overcome by "irresponsible" mobs, for whose acts they will be content to answer in coin. From a brutal and wholly selfish point of view, it may be said that such an outcome would be "good for the anti-Chinese cause here." From a moral and civilized position, it would be infamous, even in contemplation. Doubtless the radical, rabid and unreasoning agitators amongst us would be willing to sacrifice the lives and the property of the 600 Americans in China in order to gain their points here. If they can contribute to provoke a conflict, they will not hesitate a moment to do so. Fortunately such agencies are limited in number, and not of irresistible influence. At present they have a comparatively small following. But if they are encouraged, openly or by silence, they will rapidly swell, and the results may be of the graves character. While, therefore, the President and Mr. Bayard are wisely and adroitly debating the case with China, and doing just what should be done to prevent a conflict, the people of California have a duty to perform. Every man and woman having the interests of the State at heart, and regarding the Chinese cause as meritorious when kept within lawful bounds, should exert his or her personal influence in opposition to the reckless spirit that is driving the Chinese from one town to another, baulking their property out of their houses, and carting them away despite their protests. Every law-abiding man and woman should be vigorous in exertion to condemn and restrain the insane policy of dispossessing Chinese residents by threats, menaces or any unlawful methods. We cannot be rid of the Chinese by any procedure of violence or intimidation. We may not trade with them; there is no moral or legal obligation to compel the people to buy of them. They are here upon lawful sufferance, and have no claim to the unwilling patronage of the people. But they are entitled to live here in peace until by law that right is revoked, to be protected in their lives, persons and property. To maltreat, violently dispossess or forcibly remove them, or compel their going by threat or menace is cowardly and destructive of the anti-Chinese cause. We are perfectly well aware that a great many people who are recognized as law-abiding, peaceful and honorable, have been engaged in these

chapters and parts in Mr. Sully's book referred to, put them together, added a few notes, and coolly offered the job to D. Appleton & Co., Sully's publishers, to publish for him. They indignantly declined, Reinhart found another publisher, the bastard work was put upon the market, and Mr. Reinhart put the profits—let us hope they are small—into his pocket. All this because we have no law protecting the products of brain in America, that happens to be in the skull of a man who lives just over the big pond. Of course, according to law, Mr. Reinhart is an honest man. According to long usage, his act was strictly upright and defensible—in law. It is fortified by precedent and the fact that equally as unscrupulous persons over the water treat our authors in like manner. But in the eyes of men who do not look into the statute book for codes of morals; who do not measure guilt by the absence of lawful condemnation; who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; who hold that if the foreigner who invents an improvement to a fine-toothed comb is entitled to protection in the United States under the patent laws, so also is the alien who invents a photo, or evolves a new thought, or coins his brain into new thought—all such men must hold that Mr. Reinhart's act was one of moral thievery. The whole international copyright question is summed up in the statement we have thus made, and the comments we have injected into it. It is a very simple matter—only a proposition to deal as honestly with the stranger as with those of our own household.

A WRITER in the *Forum* has a vigorous and thoughtful paper upon the decadence of American domestic service. He deplors the fact that the American girl is disappearing from the sphere of service in families. It is unquestionably a calamity, and, as he says, both to themselves and to the public. It is based on an absurd prejudice. The serving-girl in a peaceful, well-ordered family, is more independent, better fed and cared for, better paid and better in every way, than the toiling needle-woman. The "menial" service is on the side of the sewing woman and the shop girl. The vocation of the housewife is higher, better and more influential and desirable than that of the peddler of laces and ribbons, or the manipulator of thread and needle. Domestic service has been handed over in the East to immigrant girls from Europe; in California it has been mortgaged or sold to the Chinese. We find Chinese men here doing service in households, which if undertaken by a white male, would scandalize the community. It is scarcely probable that the American girl will return to service, and fill the honorable and lucrative sphere she did twenty-five years ago in the homes of the land—so much the worse for her.

MR. BAYARD has clearly set forth the true character of the jug-handles arrangement between China and the United States. He shows that the people of the former have unrestricted privileges in this country, while our citizens enjoy no rights and few privileges in China, and are restricted to a very limited area for residence and commerce. Let it be hoped that the Eastern radical sentimentalists, who have prated so loudly of our reciprocal relations with China, will now shut up—and remain so.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE has asked Senator Stanford to invite President Cleveland to attend the next annual State Exposition to be held in this city. The President has expressed a wish to visit California. He could come at no better time, and he would receive from this people a welcome comporting with the dignity of the exalted office he fills, and the high respect the people have for him.

WHAT A farce is made of justice when a murder case lingers in Court for two years! Here is the case of James Sutton, in San Francisco. He stabbed a man in December, 1883. In August, 1884, he was tried and convicted of manslaughter. He was granted a new trial, and since then the rule has been continuance. Sutton may beat the law yet by living out his lease of life on bail.

LET SAN FRANCISCO rejoice—justice has been reigned again, and a murderer has been convicted there at last. It is to be hoped that this spasm of vigor will continue until the Kermingham is really swung off.

THE PRESS is troubling itself needlessly and intrusively about the love affairs of Senator Jones, of Florida. Whose business is it if he persistently woos a widow to win?

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

THIRTY LEADING CITIZENS OF EDGEFIELD, S. C. will be tried for shooting Culbreath.

FIFTEEN SOCIALISTS have been sentenced at Padua to ten months' imprisonment.

THE GENERAL OPINION in Washington is that Tamm's appointment will be rejected.

THE GOVERNMENT has determined to break up the piracy and whisky smuggling in Alaska.

MISS IDA SCHNEIDER, of Chicago, has been adjudged insane. She is worth \$80,000 but thinks she is poor.

THE COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBOURS have made some liberal appropriations for California and Oregon.

WINSTON, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PERSIA, had an audience with the Sultan yesterday, and will leave for Teheran to day.

J. C. MATTHEWS, a colored man of Albany, has been appointed to succeed Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

A PROVIDENCE special says: The recent action on the part of the Knights of Labor has put the entire body of the Rhode Island textile manufacturers on the defensive.

A FORTY-THREE-RUND PRIZE FIGHT took place at FORTRESS W. VA. between James Sherry and Thomas McConigle, in which the former received injuries which caused his death soon after. McConigle was terribly punished.

THE MADRID CORRESPONDENT of the *London Times* says that before the death of King Alfonso the Carlists offered a reward of \$10,000 for his head, and that when a man volunteered to assassinate the King he was paid a sum of \$1000.

THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES have called for tenders for charter of six swift sailing vessels of between 90 and 100 tons registered tonnage, to be employed by the fisheries' police for use on the coast of Canada.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, in addition to the purchase of the steamer *Newport*, has also purchased from W. H. Starbuck the steamship *Starbuck* for \$250,000. She will be run in the proposed weekly service from San Francisco.

SICK-HEADACHE and costiveness relieved at once by "D. D. D." at J. Hahn & Co.

THE HIGH LICENSE DEBATE.

LETTERS FROM FAMOUS CITIZENS FOR AND AGAINST ADOPTION.

A WHOLESALE DEALER IN HIGH LICENSE.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: As everyone is invited by the RECORD-UNION to express his views on the "High License Question," I would like to put forward a few ideas. The United States takes 90 cents for every gallon of liquor produced and imposes a tax of \$30 a year on each retailer. Congress thus says to the producer, if you go into partnership with the Government by giving us 90 cents per gallon of what you get from selling liquor within our borders, you may produce any quantity you wish and to the retailers, if you give me \$30 a year you may sell all you can. Now certainly no body of men have any right to take this privilege from those willing to enter into such a contract with the United States; and should this prevent the water treatment in like manner.

But in the eyes of men who do not look into the statute book for codes of morals; who do not measure guilt by the absence of lawful condemnation; who believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; who hold that if the foreigner who invents an improvement to a fine-toothed comb is entitled to protection in the United States under the patent laws, so also is the alien who invents a photo, or evolves a new thought, or coins his brain into new thought—all such men must hold that Mr. Reinhart's act was one of moral thievery.

The whole international copyright question is summed up in the statement we have thus made, and the comments we have injected into it.

It is a very simple matter—only a proposition to deal as honestly with the stranger as with those of our own household.

Those men who say that their sole aim in forcing this issue is to kill off the low dives and grogeries, allow their impulsive propensity to get the mastery over their own souls. Certainly no man looking at this subject can say that he would not be willing to say \$50 a month, is any criterion of the morality of the man, or of the character of the saloon which he keeps. Facts are to the contrary. Many of the saloons which would be the best to kill off this extortion (and which, by the way, might be shut up without this license) are the worst places in the city, while on the other hand the little places, kept by sober, honest, law-abiding citizens—most of them of German extraction—would be unable to pay, and their business would be less worthy citizens. Those enthusiasm-blinded howlers after a change see that certain dives are carrying on a thriving business—not by the legitimate saloon business, but by other means; and these reprehensible methods are only conducted in the lawless saloons, and could be stopped if they dare not attack the real culprits, or if they attack the trade in general, and unwillingly wait on the very ones they wish to attack. It reminds me of the old story of the Yankee with the billy horse who, after trying to get him to go by every persuasive art, gave it time to eat of his food and "Just don't tell me how to eat it, I know I am a good horse."

Seeing the fact that a class of saloon men now evade certain laws, it surely was to be presumed that they would get around this the same as Senator Sutton did around the Chinese. The Chinese with the billy horse, who, after trying to get him to go by every persuasive art, gave it time to eat of his food and "Just don't tell me how to eat it, I know I am a good horse."

Naval Officer Stuart M. Taylor has declined to act as a delegate to the Anti-Chinese Convention, on the ground that he is a Federal official, and the Convention might adopt incendiary resolutions, which might lead to the censure of his conduct by the Government.

EDWARD E. CURRIS, telegraph editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, Miss Stewart, daughter of the late T. E. H. Stenhouse, for years the *Chicago Herald* correspondent in this city, were married at sea Thursday, the ceremony outside of the jurisdiction of this State being necessary owing to the youth of the bride. The wedding party went out on the vessel. A reconciliation by the Government.

FRANK M. PIXLEY, in a letter to Henry P. McDowell, to secure \$1000 on a promissory note. In January of last year, he sold to McDowell an interest in the *Impartial*, a weekly publication in this city, for the above-named sum, the latter agreeing to pay it if the paper one year from date was withdrawn entirely from the market. After withdraw-

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WEATHER REPORT.

All Observations Taken on the 75th Meridian (Eastern Time) SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1866, 10 P. M. (Eastern time), 75th meridian; P. M. (Pacific time), 125th meridian.

Place of observation.	Barom.	Therm.	Direction wind	Bar. in hours...	Weather.
Tacoma...	30.02	-06 43	0 S. E. 11	.05	Cloudy
Juan de F. Olympia...	30.06	-05 47	+1 N.W. 11	.05	Cloudy
Sp. Falls...	30.10	-05 44	+1 S. 11	.05	Clear
W. Falls...	30.02	-05 48	+1 N. 11	.05	Cloudy
Pt. Canby...	30.02	-05 48	+1 S. E. 9	.05	Cloudy
Portland...	30.06	-05 48	+0 N.W. 11	.05	Cloudy
Roseburg...	30.07	-05 49	+0 Calm	.05	Cloudy
Medford...	30.07	-05 49	+0 N.W. 11	.05	Cloudy
Red Bluff...	30.10	-05 52	+4 S.E. 11	.05	Fair
Sac. to ...	30.12	-05 51	+5 N.W. 11	.05	Clear
Sac. to ...	30.12	-05 48	+5 N.E. 11	.05	Clear
S. Lester...	26.22	-05 46	+5 N.E. 11	.05	Cloudy
S. L. Odis...	30.07	-05 52	+2 N.W. 11	.05	Cloudy
S. Duglas...	30.09	-05 53	+2 N.W. 11	.05	Clear

The barometer readings for Walla Walla and Keele are not corrected to sea level.

Maximum temperature, 55.2; minimum temperature, 45.2. JAMES A. BAWICK, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

San Francisco, March 5th—8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding 24 hours: California, continued cool and fair weather, with variable winds.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Miss Addie Carter concert—Tuesday evening, Normal Hall, Institute.

Sacramento Concert—To-night, Lily of the Valley—This evening.

Regular Republican Ticket.

Anti-Chinese meeting, night.

E. C. Hart—Candidate City Attorney.

John Ryan—Candidate Second Trustee.

John C. H. Hart—Candidate Chief of Police.

Shakespearean readings—Monday evening.

Sacramento Lodge, L. O. O. F.

Card of Thanks—R. E. Club.

Card of Thanks—Laundries and Doh family.

Prof. Chainey—To-morrow night.

L. H. Nielsen—Independent candidate Second Trustee.

Meeting of ladies to-morrow.

Auction.

Bell & Co., this morning—Tenth and J.

Business Advertisements.

Sal Mancini—No price cure.

Weinstock & Lubin—No price idea.

Red House—Special drives.

Trees & Plants—Sale.

Business Advertising.

Canadian King—Draft station.

Situation wanted—Mrs. M. A. Brown.

Joe Pencini, the tailor, 724 Market street.

A partner wanted.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Estate of "That Baby."

The many readers of the *Republican-Union* will remember the romantic affair of a baby being mysteriously left one night three or four years since at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Slayback, at the Durock Mansion, near Shingle Springs. The midnight ringing of the bell was responded to by Mrs. Slayback, the baby of only a few days old was found in a basket, which was also a most extended supply of infant's clothing of finest quality, and made with utmost care. A perfect mystery surrounded the entire affair until a few weeks afterwards, when a Mrs. Taggart died at San Diego, soon after which application was made to the coroner for an inquest, for letters of guardianship of the baby, as being the infant son of Mrs. Taggart and her estate. A long and hotly contested case in Court followed, Mrs. Taggart's relatives resisting the claim of heirship of the little waf, but the case, after going to the Supreme Court, was finally ended on last Monday, by the concluding settlement of administration of the Taggart estate, when all expenses paid, the child—now quite a lad—has left over \$10,000 worth of property, with an income from sufficient for the child's support. Miss Slayback has carried the case successfully through, and has proven a heroine in the romantic affair.

Executive Clemency.

Governor Stoneman has commuted the sentence of John Johnson, who was convicted in January, 1855, in Mendocino county of murder, and sentenced to death, to life imprisonment. The grounds upon which the commutation is based are given in a petition, signed by a majority of the just in the case, and over 200 citizens, including members of the over 200 tax-payers. The petition asks that the sentence of Johnson be commuted to life imprisonment, on the ground that he was the tool of another party in committing the crime, and is a broken-down man of 60 years with but a short time to live. The Governor also has commuted Patrick Briscoe, who was sentenced to death for the murder of a man in Colusa county on the 13th instant for a murder committed in Jacinto on the 15th of July, 1855, when he treacherously shot a man named Jones, with whom he had been having a difficulty. The execution has been postponed until April 9th.

Land Patents Received.

The following patents, issued by the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., on final hearing, were received yesterday at the Sacramento Land Office, received yesterday for delivery to the claimants by F. Taylor, receiver: Robert Arden, Matthew W. Adams, Pierre Bonacis, John Becker, Samuel G. Beverton, Geo. Courtright, Dave W. Collins, John Erickson, Fred. F. Edwards, Chas. W. Lent, Horatio Murphy, Jacob M. McLean, John Jackson Payton, Francois Quintal, George W. Smith, John H. Scharnikow, Manuel Swings, William H. Taylor, Francis Ward.

Toes CRUSHED.—A man named Burke, while attempting to steal a ride on the brakebeam of a car attached to a freight train which left for San Francisco Thursday afternoon, slipped as he was endeavoring to get on the car, and one of his feet was crushed by the wheel. He went to Davierville, and was brought back to Sacramento on the eastbound express in the evening. He made his way to a saloon where he was received using pieces of board as an invalid's chair, which were informed of the accident, and summoned City Physician Parkinson, who attended to the injury, and subsequently the patient was sent to the County Hospital.

Board of SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning, and after a short session upon a few claims, adjourned for the day. The members then, with the exception of Mr. Stearns, went out on the Granite to examine as to the obstruction of the old Auburn road. Superintendent Mackey stated that the gates above which complaint was made were put up in order that a large tract of land might be cleared. He offers, if the Board will change the location of the road, to lay out a new one, that will be shorter and more convenient.

NOTARIES APPOINTED.—Governor Stoneman has commissioned the following Notaries Public: G. W. Reed, Oakland; W. Lombard, Wheatland; W. H. Lee, Yuba County; W. Lovell, Modesto; San Joaquin County; L. Garthe, Nevada City; W. O. Irons, Calistoga; J. H. Howland, Napa; J. S. Payne, Pajaro; M. Newman, Bear Valley; A. Fay, Kermville; R. Porter, Hydesville; J. R. Wilkinson, Clifton; W. H. Schooler, Chico; C. Bernstein, Oakland; W. K. Rowell, Oakland; N. Davernport, San Bernardino.

The following goods arriving too late yesterday for insertion in our column advertisement will be on sale to-day: One lot of men's \$1.50 white shirts for 50 cents; one dozen bucktail towels, at 4 cents each; ladies' blue farmer's satin skirts, with plaitings, 50 cents; one lot of black and colored grenades, 5 cents each.

GRAS. E. CLARK, champion one-mile skater of the Pacific Coast, and Arthur Cruiser, race one mile at the rink to-night for \$25 a side.

FULL line of undressed kid gloves. Clunie & Kiley, K and Eighth streets.

THE "BEE" LIBEL CASE.

The Evidence All in—To be Argued Monday.

The taking of testimony in the *Bee* libel case was resumed at 10 A. M. yesterday before Justice C. N. Post. The prosecuting witness, William Henley, was placed upon the stand by the defense. He admitted that a suit (Woods vs. Frazier) had been heard in his Court, some three months since, that did not appear upon his docket. Like other cases omitted from the docket, it would appear there whenever he got ready to enter it. He received a \$5 deposit from Woods, and the costs amounted to \$3.50. He had not as yet returned the \$2 to Woods.

Matt. F. Johnson was elected Chairman of the Democratic Convention. The Democratic City Convention convened at the Metropolitan Theater last evening to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the election on Tuesday next.

The ranchmen of this vicinity fear that the recent rain is going to cause the growing grain to become too rank.

A meeting of the ladies of St. Rose Church will be held at the convent at 3 P. M. to make arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day festival.

The Committee on Platform—Messrs. C. Hinckson, Judge James Galloway, Richard H. Singleton, H. M. La Rue—reported the following, which was unanimous adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic party, will support the Democratic party as represented by the National Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago, and that we heartily endorse the policy of the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That we pledge our candidate for Second Trustee, John Domah, and which he kept in the overflow north of the north levee, by burning out one end of it Wednesday night.

Deputy Sheriff Craman, of Ventura county, came up yesterday, en route for the State Prison at Folsom with Antonio Castro, who is to serve five years for grand larceny.

The premises of B. Farra, on Y street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, were entered by a thief Thursday and robbed of \$100 money, a silver watch, pair of pants, and a pocket knife.

Bank Commissioners, White and Litchfield have examined the affairs of the California State Bank and People's Savings Bank, of this city, and found both in a solvent condition.

The Convention refused to recognize proxies, and assessed each delegate present \$50.

A City Central Committee was elected, at large. At large: James Kelly; First Ward, Thos. Fox and M. J. Sullivan; Second Ward, D. J. Considine and William Shields; Third Ward, M. J. Burke and J. W. Hughes; Fourth Ward, Thos. O'Neal and J. T. O'Fife.

The following ticket was then nominated, each by acclamation, there being but one candidate in each case:

For Second Trustee, Wm. McLaughlin.

For City Attorney, John F. Ramage.

For Fire Commissioner, L. B. Berck.

The Convention was largely attended, and the applause at times almost deafening. Dillingham and Ramage made short addresses, but McLaughlin and Berck did not show up.

month; 'hat it was not paid out of the salary for either the first or second month, although when Henley threatened to have him arrested. Both others declined as irrelevant.

This ended the taking of testimony, and the argument was set for next Monday at 10 A. M.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Platform and Nominations—City Central Committee.

The Democratic City Convention convened at the Metropolitan Theater last evening to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the election on Tuesday next.

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NATURAL GAS.

ITS WONDERS IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG.

Thirty Miles of Pipe in Operation—How the Gas is "Struck"—Ignorant Geologists.

Not the wildest fancies of sober, slow-going people in the rest of the Union can picture the excitement that the gas wells have created in Pittsburg. I fancy that San Francisco, in the blooming days of the Bonanza mine and the Comstock lode, when Senator Sharon made twenty-five million dollars in a year, was something to be compared to it.

The opening of three natural gas wells and their utilization as fuel generators marks an era in the nineteenth century. Even the taming and binding of electricity is not more marvelous.

It was before 7 o'clock in the morning when our train reached the outskirts of the city. The great shops had not yet started their hum and roar for daybreak. We passed close by a black mill, with its chimneys standing like masts of a ship. There was one small iron pipe that had a cloud of flame rolling and lapsing about it, changing with every gust of wind. This was my first sight of natural gas. The pipe was what was called a "stand pipe." They are common enough in Pittsburg. The pressure from the wells is so great that the fluid can not be shut off and let on at will. When not in use it must be allowed to burn or escape in some way. The usual way is to conduct it off by an extra chimney and set fire to it at the top, and let it burn all night. The gas is in such quantities equal to seventy thousand bushels of coal thus goes to waste every day, they say.

The Philadelphia company is putting in pipe connections in factories and private residences at the rate of forty a day. They keep 1,500 men constantly employed laying gas mains. The gas is also used as fuel in thirty-four iron and steel works, sixty-six glass factories, 300 other manufacturing establishments and 3,000 private residences. At this time gas is used in such quantity that it has taken the place of 10,000 tons of coal a day that would be otherwise consumed. The work is coming to a standstill will be as clean as New York. And coal will be so cheap that dealers can "hardly give it away."

It is probable that the fluid can be struck almost anywhere in Western Pennsylvania. But the largest bunch of wells are those at Murrysville, the town from which the gas comes. The gas is conveyed through pipes from here and elsewhere to the city. The greatest length of these pipes is thirty miles. There is doubt, they say, whether a line can be made much longer than that. The pressure is lost by friction of the pipe at the rate of seven per mile. Unless some new methods of conducting it are discovered, therefore the dreams of a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific will probably not be realized.

John C. BRICKINGDALE.

could not be found—no kind of disparity physical, intellectual or moral, which, if an obstacle to union at all, has not been overcome.

What, for example, could be more absurd than the marriage, in a small agricultural village in England, of a couple whose united ages came to but a year? Nor was this the only peculiar feature of this extraordinary union. The bridegroom's Christian name was Thomas, and the bride's Mary; and this was the third Thomas that Thomas had selected as his partner, while it was also the third Thomas to be born in the same unit by the conjugal bond. To crown all, both were in receipt of parochial relief to the extent of two shillings per week.

Some very eccentric matrimonial arrangements are occasionally brought to light in our Courts of law. A singular case, however, is that of the marriage of the extraordinary virgin that often prevails among people of a certain class as to the way in which private agreements affect marriage. The parties in the case in question were a porter and a cook, who had married on the express understanding embodied in a formal agreement that unless and until the latter should "arrive at the following accomplishments, namely, piano, singing, reading, writing, speaking and deportment," the "said marrying" was to be no more thought of, and considered null and void.

The pair were regularly married; the porter, as well as the cook, had performed the required accomplishments, continued to live together for fourteen years, the husband fully believing that "female of us," as the woman was denominative in the agreement, was not his wife. When, however, the case came up for decision, the Judge was of a different opinion.

Marriages which are not in themselves very peculiar are sometimes rendered very much so by the eccentric manner in which they are gone about. A number of years ago a wedding took place at which the happy pair had no sooner been united than the amazement of every one except the officiating clergyman, who had been let into the secret a few minutes before, the eldest brother of the bride advanced with one of the blushing bridesmaids and requested that the ceremony should be repeated for their behoof. It appears that all the necessary preliminaries had been duly arranged, and the company had to celebrate two weddings instead of one. [Selected.]

Jeff Davis on the Assassination.

The assassination of Lincoln created a profound excitement at the South, where the people believed that it would bring upon them a weight of condemnation and a severity of punishment they would not have otherwise been compelled to bear. On the fifth day after the assassination, while Jefferson Davis was addressing a crowd of curious and panicky people from the steps of the house of a Mr. Bates in Charlotte, N. C., the following dispatch was handed to him:

GREENSBOROUGH, April 19, 1865.
Mr. EUGENE PRESTON:—Davis, Lincoln was assassinated in the theater in Washington, on the night of the 14th instant. Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was mortally wounded. He was probably mortally wounded.

Mr. Bates, whose guest Davis was, testified that Davis, after reading the dispatch to the people, said: "If it were to be done, it were better it were well done."

After, better, Breckinridge, having come to see Davis, was asked, "What do you think of the Lincoln?" and had replied, as he thought it unfortunate for the Southern people. Davis replied: "Well, gentlemen, I don't know; if it were to be done at all, it were better that it were well done; and if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the head, and to Stanton, the job would then be complete!"—[Ben Perley Poore in *Washington Budget*.]

Home-Made Candies.

A good home-made candy can be made as follows: Take one cup each of sweet oil or cream and molasses, half cup each of white sugar, one-half cup of water and piece of butter the size of a walnut. Stir constantly and let boil until it is thick (which will be in a few moments); then turn it out on buttered plates. When it begins to stiffen mark it in squares so it will break along the pams; two or three feet to ten feet an inch wide. The trunk is rough and spiny; the flower sprouts from between the connection of the leaves and the trunk, are woody and have spines. More than ten thousand flowers sprouts from the trunk on a single spadix. It flowers in April and the fruit is in November. Bates, directions, the pistils and stamens occur in different trees. The flowers of the (male) stamine tree have six short stamens with narrow four-cornered anthers, filled with pollen. The pistilate (female) tree have a roundish flower, with a thick petiole, including a oblong stone. This is that fruit known to man, which is not the origin of the name of the tree, but a new growth will appear when the tree is dead; denuded; and looks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and will brilliant for color.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR CURE.

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One brother of H. V. V. V. started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

FOR SALE—LAST EVENING ON STREET OF LYON.

LYN. No. 3, between Eighth and K and Thirteenth and H streets, a Purse containing money belonging to a poor woman and was all she had. The finder, please leave it at street and be rewarded.

LYN. *LAST EVENING ON STREET OF LYON.*

LYN. *WANTED—100 BOARDERS AT THE RUSS HOUSE, J street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Sacramento, Cal., with first-class board at \$1.00 a day. Also single meals \$0.25 cents. J. H. JACKSON, Proprietor.*

LYN. *WANTED—100 BOARDERS TO PRUNE HOUSE, man to milk, \$1.25. Females—Two women cooks, also girls, \$1.00 a day. Apply to Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.*

LYN. *WANTED—ELTH MEN TO PRUNE HOUSE, horses, \$1.00 a day, also 3 men to chop wood, \$1.25. Females—Two women cooks, also girls, \$1.00 a day. Apply to Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento.*

LYN. *WANTED—CITY HOTEL CONTAINS 100 rooms, \$1.00 a day. Also 100 boarders. No. 10 of repeat will be completed or about the 11th of March; will rent to any responsible hotelkeeper at reasonable rates; the greater portion of the hotel is new and in excellent style. For further information inquire of the owner on the premises, K street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento.*

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THE HOME CORNER.

HOME.

A man can build a mansion and furnish it throughout. A man can build a palace. With lofty walls and rooms. A man can build a temple. With high and spacious domes. But a man can build that precious thing called Home.

No, 'tis our happy faculty to men, a fair and wide, To turn a mere palace into a comfortable abode; Where brothers, sons and husbands tired, With willing footsteps come; A place of rest, where love abounds—A perfect kingdom—Home.

—Home, L. Jones.

Don't flatter yourselves that friendship authorizes you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into a relation with a person, the more you will be liable and courteous become.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Keep a watch on your words, my darlings. For words are wonderful things.

They are sweet, like the bee's fresh honey—

They are sharp, like hairy terrible stings;

They can sting like the burn of sunshine,

And brighten a lonely life.

Like a rose, a rose is a rose.

Never be ashamed to apologize when you have done wrong in domestic affairs. Let that be a law of your household. The best thing I ever heard of my grandfather, whom I never saw, was this: That once having unrighteously behaved, having lost his patience, and, perhaps, having even informed of the child's doings, found out his mistake, and in the evening of the same day gathered all his family together, and said: "Now, I have one explanation to make and one thing to say. Thomas, this morning I rebuked you very unfairly. I am sorry for it. I am sorry for it in the presence of the whole family, and now I ask your forgiveness in their presence." Never be ashamed to apologize for domestic inaccuracy. Do not carry the fire of your temper too near the gunpowder. If it will not be easily fanned by disorder in the house, at the table, be careful where he throws the splinters. If the husband come from the store with his patience exhausted, do not let the wife unnecessarily cross his temper; but both stand up for your rights, and I will promise no evil resulting collision. Your life will be spent in misery and sorrow, if you will be bound to an unmitigated curse. If the husband spend most of his nights away from home, of choice and not of necessity, he is not the head of the household; he is only the cashier. If the wife throws the cares of the household in the servant's lap, and the master's rights of the house at the expense of the master, then the children with satin and laces and ribbons that would confound a French milliner, but they are orphans. In India they bring them children and throw them to the crocodiles, and it seems very cruel; but the jaws of the crocodiles are Brooklyn dissipation, and of other cities, when they are down more children to-day than all the monsters that ever crawled upon the earth. Ganges!—[Albany Journal.]

Fun at Home.

There is nothing like it to be found—no, not if you search the world through. I want every possible amusement to keep the boys at home.

Never mind if they do not like books and pictures, and games and boots. Never mind if they do make a noise around, with their whistling and hurrahing. We would stand agash if we could have a vision of the young men going to utter destruction for the very reason that, having cold, disagreeable, dull, stiff fireplaces, and no fun at home.

Send the boys to the schoolroom, where. Don't let them wander beyond the reach of mother's influence yet a while.

The time will come, before you think, when you would give the world to have your house tumbled by the dear hands of those very boys; when your hearts shall long for them to be at home again, when their ready cheeks laid up to yours, when you would rather have them than the jolly whistlers than the music of all the operas; when you'd gladly dirty carpets—aye, live without carpets at all, but to have their bright, strong forms beside you once more. Then play with and not with, John, Dick, and Betty's music and baby's first attempt at his name. Encourage Tom to chop off his stick of wood, and Dick to persevere in making his hen-coop. If one shows a talent for figures tell him he is your mathematician; and if another loves geography, tell him he will be a great traveler one day. Encourage them to be rabbits, pigeons or dogs. Let them help you in home decorations; send them to gather mosses, grasses and bright autumn leaves to decorate their rooms when the snow is all over the earth. And you will keep yourself young and fresh by entering into their joys, and keep those joys innocent by your knowledge of them.

What Time Was It?

Mr. Middlemas met three traps this morning; to the first he gave five cents, to the second ten cents, and to the third ten cents. What time was it? A quarter to three.

Paul after courting her for seventeen consecutive years, succeeded in gaining Virginia. When she became his, what time was it? Just won.

Alexander, Little, Esq., discovering that his son and annually doted son had eloped with a circus man, hurried in pursuit. What time was it? A little after two.

Apollo was sitting upon a bank where the wild thyme grew, having two of the Graces on one side of him and the remaining one on the other side. Apollo, what time was it? Near three.

Two of an honest old farmer's hired hands were sent out at the merry Christmas time to gather ivy for the holiday decoration. What time was it? Both hands.

One when Captain Kidd was sailing o'er the Spanish Main, a row broke out among the passengers, which was speedily quelled by the larboard watch (felling of the ringleaders of the disturbance to the deck). What time was it? The watch struck five.

Half a dozen pedlers made a maddened with amanuensis which had been sent to them at a church fair, went out to sight duel. But such was their ferocious thirst—not for more lemonade, but for each other's blood—that only half of them took the precaution to provide themselves with swords. What time was it? Three seconds to six.

The post Wordsworth "met a little cottage girl" and taking the child by the hand he went before the leading notary public of the lake country and took an affidavit that it was high noon. What time was it? As the postman philosophically exhibited the affidavit to the poor maiden, she shook her head, and exclaimed, after consulting her own jewelled chronometer, "Nay, master, we are seven."

The Rev. Dr. Scudder, of the Cannibal Island Mission, was devoured by one of his converts in a moment of temporary degeneration of the moral tissues. What time was it? Ate.

Bolts, pimples, ringworm, and all that class of afflictions arising from impure blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurity, and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

A tenderfoot the other day proceeded to investigate some queer little holes in the sand, near the Merced river, by sticking his finger in one of them, in which there was a scorpion, whose sting penetrated his finger. His arm is now a little sore.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4th. BAGS AND BAGGING.—There has been some activity in the bag trade in the last few days, and the market has had a decided upturning tendency. We quote Calcutta Wheat Bags at \$3.50 for spot lots and \$3.50 for June delivery; 100-lb. Green Wheat Bags, \$3.50; 100-lb. California Jute Mill Bags, \$3.50; Wool Bags, \$3.50 for 3/4-lb. and 27c. for 4-lb.; Potato Gunny, 100-lb.

BALANCED WIRE.—Steel Galvanized 4-point Cactus, bars 6-inches space, \$3.50 per doz.; do 4-point, 3-inches space, \$3.50; do 2-point, 3-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 3-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 2-inches space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/8-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/16-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/32-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/64-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/128-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/256-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/512-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1024-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2048-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4096-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/8192-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/16384-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/32768-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/65536-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/131072-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/262144-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/524288-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1048576-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2097152-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4194304-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/8388608-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/16777216-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/33554432-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/67108864-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/134217728-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/268435456-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/536870912-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1073741840-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2147483680-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4294967360-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/8589934720-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/17179869440-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/34359738880-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/68719477760-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/137438955520-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/274877911040-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/549755822080-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1099511644160-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2199023288320-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4398046576640-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/8796093153280-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/17592186306560-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/35184372613120-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/70368745226240-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/140737490452480-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/281474980904960-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/562949961809920-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1125899923619840-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2251799847239680-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4503599694479360-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/9007199388958720-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/18014398777917440-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/36028797555834800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/72057595111669600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/144115190223339200-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/288230380446678400-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/576460760893356800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1152921321786713600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2305842643573427200-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4611685287146854400-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/9223370574293708800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/18446741148587417600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/36893482297174835200-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/73786964594349670400-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/147573929188699340800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/295147858377398681600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/590295716754797363200-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/1180591433509594726400-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/2361182867019189452800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/4722365734038378905600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/9444731468076757811200-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/18889462936153515622400-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/37778925872307031244800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/75557851744614062489600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/15111570348922812497200-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/30223140697845624994400-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/60446281395691249988800-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/12089256279138449977600-inch space, \$3.50; do 1-point, 1/24178512558276899955200-inch space, \$3.50; 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